

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by

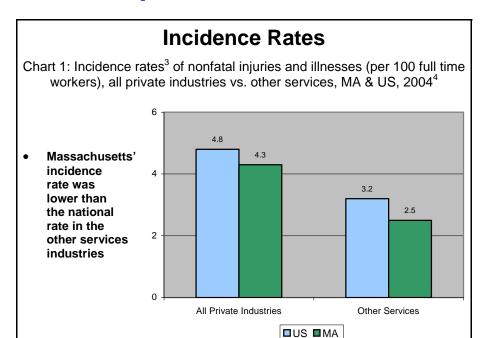
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety and the U.S. Department of Labor

Other Services Industries: 2004 Report

Other Services Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- Auto Mechanics
- Car Wash Attendants
- Hair Stylists and Barbers
- Funeral Home Directors
- Parking Lot Attendants
- Drycleaners
- Pet Groomers
- Human Rights Advocates
- Conservationists
- Clergymen/women
- Electronic and Household Repairers

Includes NAICS codes 81



Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

Other Services

- 3.6% of all MA employees worked in the other services industries in 2004
- 1.9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the other services industries

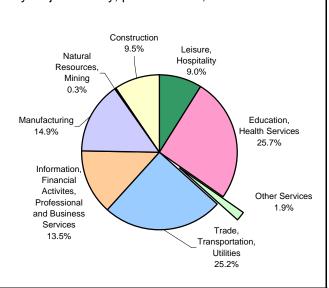
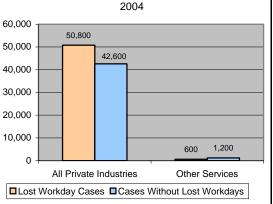


Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. other services in MA, 2004 100,000 93,400 40,000 All Private Industries Other Services

Injury and Illness Data

- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 1,800 occurred in the other services industries
- Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases

Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. other services in MA,

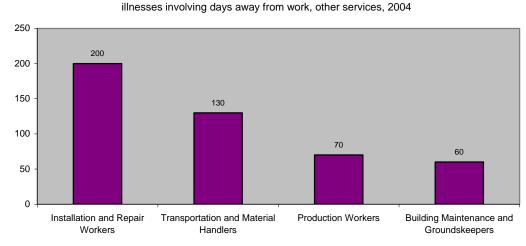


Occupational Data

 Installation and repair workers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the other services industries

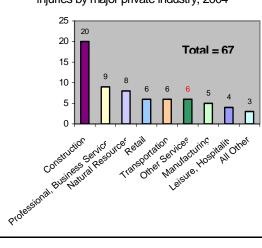
during 2004

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, other services, 2004



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

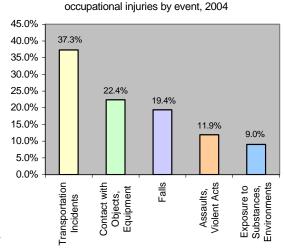
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal



Other Services Industries Case & Demographic Data

Age

Event or Exposure

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, other services, 2004

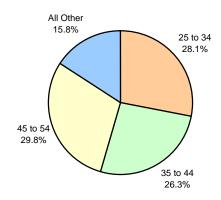
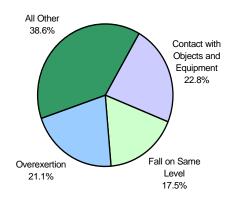


Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, other service, 2004



- Workers aged 45 to 54 were the most commonly injured
- Most injuries in 2004 with days away from work were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion
- Sprains and strains made up more than half of the nature of injury and illnesses in the other services industries
- The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) made up nearly half of all injuries and illnesses in 2004

Nature of Injury

Part of Body

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, other services, 2004

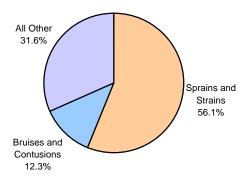
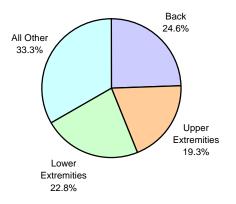


Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, other services, 2004



N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

^{200,000 =} base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

4 Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years. ⁵Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES 2004 Report: Other Services

This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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